

KENTUCKE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1787.

H A G U E, April, 25 1786.

THE Turks, if we may credit the recent accounts from Constantinople, seem to tempt their own fate. If to the confusion that now reigns through that unhappy empire, a revolution in the seraglio be added, which the riotous behaviour of the Janissaries seem to indicate to be fast approaching, & the puppet they clothe in the imperial robe be forced into a war with Russia, their ruin is inevitable. When an army after de-throning the sovereign takes the field, add to all subordination and discipline; their nominal leaders are their slaves, and must implicitly obey their caprices. Mutinous in the camp, cowardly in the fight, they will rush upon their enemies, and fly from them with equal precipitation; nothing therefore but ill success can be expected from them, and they give the empress as well as the emperor the fairest opportunity that could be wished, of further dismembering that empire. Nor will the ambitious Bachas and Deys be idle, they have in general long shewn an ardent desire to make themselves independent of the Porte, and they will doubtless not neglect the present occasion to attempt to erect separate governments. Whether this event should it take place, will suspend the other projects of those potentates, time only can discover. It is more than probable that it will; but this suspension will only be temporary, and the small states in their neighbourhood must be equally on their guard against them.

Vienna, May 6. An engineer of this place has invented a mill, which completely grinds all sorts of grain, without the aid of wind, water or fire.

Paris, April 18. We have just now an express arrived from Pera, which mentions a dangerous infection at Constantinople, that raged so much as to occasion all the gates and avenues of the city to be shut up, and no person suffered to pass but under proper restrictions; all the ambassadors had shut themselves up in their hotels; the French consul at Pera dispatched this news.

Peterburgh, Oct. 1. We have received indisputable information that a body of Russian troops has been entirely defeated by the Cuban Tartars, Prince Potemkin the commander of our troops in the Crimea, is recalled, on account of having been too inattentive as to suffer himself to be surprised by the Tartars. All the officers of the regiments stationed on the frontiers of the Crimea, are ordered to join their respective corps without delay.

Vienna, Oct. 14. We learn that the Russians have taken two Turkish spies, in the environs of the Caucasus. They were hanged without any formal process. We are also informed, that the divan have signified to Mr. de Bulgakov the Russian envoy, that their complaints have produced no effect, preparations were making for attack and defence.

Tunis, Jan. 4. It is no longer possible to conceal the discontent which visibly reigns among the members of our administration, who are quite at a loss to know how to restore tranquillity to the state. The Venetians have made their appearance again on our coasts, and unhappily for us, have had better success than formerly; but what in some degree lessens our fear, and makes us hope their design is not at present against Suza, is the information we have received, that their sole intention is to watch the Ottoman fleet, which is now in a very distressed situation off Alexandria. Since writing the above we have just heard that the Venetian fleet have begun to fire upon Suza.

L O N D O N, June 13, 1786.

Mr. Pitt in answer to an enquiry of the earl of Surry, in the debate in the house of commons the eighth instant, said, undoubtedly it was his intention to bring forward the business of the crown lands as early as possible; but he was fearful nothing more could be done this year, than using parliamentary authority for a more actual and accurate survey. As for the claims of the American loyalists, every step possible was taken to accomplish the business, but he did not imagine the house would be called on to come to any thing decisive on that head this year.

The last advices from the continent confirm the probability of an approaching rupture between the Russians and the turks; and that the contest is likely to

be a bloody one, as the latter have been some time preparing secretly for war, and manifests a disposition to risk their very existence to a people to regain their lost credit among the European powers. The emperor, it is thought, will also be a party in this war for which he is to have an extent of territory: his present possessions, extensive as they are, are not being sufficient to satisfy his rapacious mind.

Letters from Vienna, dated May 12, mention, that in case the house of Austria should think proper to make an alliance against the Porte, in favour of Russia the states of Venice had voluntarily requested to be included in the treaty; and were, supposing a war inevitable, preparing for it with the utmost alacrity. They had 11 new gallees on the stocks, and had purchased of the emperor at Trieste, 15,000 quintals of gun powder.

Feb. 18. A letter from Rheims, dated Feb. 27 says "About a fortnight ago, a boat, with 40 persons in it, crossing the Maase, near Dun, in Clemon-tois, was over-set, and all on board, except the waterman, perished. There were eleven pregnant women among them. A labourer being told of the dreadful accident, mounted a stout horse in an instant and jumped with him into the river, from a bank twenty feet high. The moment he got above the waves, he directed his swimming, with his horse, amidst those heads of the women that appeared now and then above water. He seized eight of them by their hair, and let them successively go, till he found his wife, whom he carried ashore, and afterwards on his back to a public house, where she gave some signs of life; but nature, by so violent a shock, forced the offspring from its mother's womb, and they both died in a few minutes after. The husband, the unhappy spectator of such a dismal scene did not survive them long. Grief had preyed to fall on his heart, that he died next morning. They were all three buried in one coffin. The magistrates of the town would have punished the waterman for his negligence, or want of skill, but that, amongst the victims of his imprudence, were his wife and fillet.

The King of France is now busily employed in making the way clear to universal toleration throughout his dominions. So much has his most Christian Majesty this object at heart, that, contrary to practice for time immemorial, he has admitted into the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, members who have withdrawn themselves from the pale of the mother church.

The Court of France, since the commercial Treaty has been *sur l'atlas*, have been careful to remove the idea of religious differences, and would have us to understand that there is no division now between the protestant and Romish tenets—that we should look upon one another as brothers. Some cry up this recantation of doctrine, as the blessed effect of Philosophy—while others scruple not to call it the sly manoeuvre of policy; but *judice les est*.

L I V E R P O O L, June 26.

Sad Consequences to be apprehended from Precipitate Interments.

A young child in the hands of a dry nursest Troy in Champagne, which had been ill of a violent fever was found one morning, to all appearance dead. The nurse wrapped him up immediately in a winding sheet and his parents being gone to Angouleme, acquainted the curate that there would be a burial in the afternoon. The curate insisted on the woman's not burying the child till the next morning. In the middle of the night, the nurse, who was really fond of the poor babe, began to look at him with redoubled affection, and shedding a torrent of tears over him, took him up, and clasped him to her bosom. His heart beat, he cries, he lives! he lives! Her joy was equal to her astonishment. She hastened to deliver the dear child from the fatal bonds of death, he opened his eyes, smiled upon her, and stretched his little arms, now at liberty. Those hours of profound sleep had perfectly restored him to health, and by this most lucky circumstance, the child received new life at the very instant he was to be lain among the dead.

A SCENE from an Essay on the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species, particularly the African. Translated from a latin Dissertation.

LET us turn our eyes to the cloud of dust that is before us. It seems to advance rapidly, and accom-

panied with dismal shrieks and yellings, to make the very air that is above tremble as it rolls along. What can possibly be the cause? Let us enquire of that melancholy African who seems to walk dejected near the shore; whose eyes are steadfastly fixed on the approaching cloud, and whose heart, if we can judge from the appearance of his countenance, must be greatly agitated.

Alas! says the unhappy African, 'the cloud that you see approaching is a train of wretched slaves. They are going to the ships behind you. They are destined for the English colonies; and if you will stay a little time you will see them pass. They were last night drawn up upon the plain which you see before you, where they were branded upon the breast with a hot iron, and when they had undergone the whole of the treatment which is customary on these occasions, and which I am informed that you Englishmen at home use to the cattle which you buy, they were returned to their prison. As I have some dealings with the members of the factory, which you see at a little distance, (though thanks to the great spirit! I never dealt in the liberty of my fellow creatures) I gained admittance there. I learned the history of some of the unfortunate whom I saw confined, and will explain to you if my eye should catch them as they pass, the real causes of their servitude.'

Scarcely were these words spoken, when they came distinctly into sight. They appeared to advance in a long column, but in a very irregular manner. There were only three in front, and these were chained together. The rest that followed seemed to be chained by pairs; but by pressing forward to avoid the tails of the drivers, the breadth of the column began to be greatly increased, and ten or more were observed abreast.

While we were making these remarks, the intelligent African thus resumed his discourse: 'The three whom you observe at the head of the train, to be chained together, are prisoners of war. As soon as the ships that are behind you arrived, the news was dispatched into the inland country, when one of the kings immediately assembled his subjects and attacked a neighbouring tribe. The wretched people, though they were surprised, made a formidable resistance, as they rejoiced, almost all of them, rather to lose their lives than their liberty. The person whom you see in the middle is the father of the two young men, who are chained to him on each side. His wife and two of his children were killed in the attack; and his father being wounded, and on account of his age incapable of servitude, was left bleeding on the spot where this transaction happened.

With respect to those that are now passing us, and are immediately behind the former, I can give you no other intelligence, than that some of them, to about the number of thirty, were taken in the same skirmish. Their tribe was said to have been numerous before the attack; these, however are all that are alive. But with respect to the unhappy man that is now opposite to us, and whom you may distinguish as he is now looking back and wringing his hands in despair, I can inform you with more precision. He is an unfortunate convict. He lived only about five days journey from the factory. He went out with his king to hunt, and was one of his train; but thro too great an anxiety to afford his royal master diversion, he ruined the game from the covert rather sooner than was expedient. The king, exasperated at this circumstance, immediately sentenced him to slavery. His wife and children, fearing lest the tyrant should extend the punishment to themselves, which is not unusual, fled directly to the woods, where they all perished.

The people whom you see close behind the unhappy convict form a numerous body, and reach a considerable way. They speak a language which no person in this part of Africa can understand; and their features, as you may perceive, are so different from those of the rest, that they almost appear a distinct race of men. From this circumstance I recollect them. They are the subjects of a very distant prince, who agreed with the slave merchants for a quantity of spirituous liquors, to furnish him with a stipulated number of slaves. He accordingly surrounded, and set fire to one of his own villages in the night, and seized these people who were, unfortunately, the inhabitants, as they were sleeping from the flames. I still saw then as the merchants were driving them in, about two days ago. They came in a large body, and were tied together at the neck with leather thongs, which permitted them to walk at the distance of about a yard from one another. Many of them were laden with

elephants teeth, which had been purchased at the same time. All of them had bags made of skins, upon their shoulders: for as they were to travel, in the way from the great mountains, through barren sands and inhospitable woods for many days together, they were obliged to carry water and provision with them. Notwithstanding this, many of them perished, some by hunger, but the greatest number by fatigue; as the place from whence they come is at such an amazing distance from this; and the obstacles, from the nature of the country, so great, the journey could scarcely be completed in seven months.

When this relation was finished, and we had looked steadfastly for some time on the crowd that was going by, we lost sight of that peculiarity of feature which we had before remarked. We then discovered the inhabitants of the depopulated village had all of them passed us, and that the part of the train to which we were now opposite, was a numerous body of kidnapped people. Here we indulged our imagination; we thought we beheld in one of them a father; in another husband; and in another a son; each of whom was forced from his various and tender connections, and without even the opportunity of bidding them adieu. While we were engaged in these and other melancholy reflections, the whole body of slaves had entirely passed us. We turned almost instinctively to look at them again, when we discovered an unhappy man at the end of the train, who could scarcely keep pace with the rest. His feet seemed to have suffered much from long and constant travelling, for he was limping painfully along.

This man resumes the African, has traveled a considerable way. He lived at a considerable way from hence, and had a large family, for whom he was daily to provide. As he went out one night to a neighbouring spring to procure water for his thirsty children, he was kidnapped by two slave hunters, who sold him in the morning to some country merchants for a bar of iron. These drove him with other slaves, procured almost in the same manner, to the nearest market, where the English merchants, to whom the train that has just passed us belongs, purchased him and two others, by means of their traveling agents, for a pittance. His wife and children have been long waiting for his return, but he is gone for ever from their sight; and must now be left to console, as they must be certain by the delay, that he is fallen into the hands of the CHRISTIANS.

TO THE VIRGINIAN.

SIR, I HAVE seen your late pieces against a separation, and as you are now my country man, I shall make no apology for asking you a few questions relative to your former conduct, and these last productions, that may cast light on both.

Did you not get elected to the first convention by haranguing a *muster field* audience? By whom was it that "complaints were at first made of grievances in the administration of Government, and a great inattention in the assembly to the interest of this country?" And was it not you, and you alone that was so alarmed, and to whom "their complaints appeared so well founded, that they awakened in" your mind only, "a resentment like that which had been heretofore expressed against the abuses of the king and parliament of Great-Britain?"

When our Gentlemen of the first Convention were labouring so earnestly for grievances as for hid treasure, was you not second best?

Did you not labour with all your oratory in the first convention to inflame the minds of the members with resentment against the Government and Assembly?

Did you not read to them a letter from an Eastern correspondent, and a laboured composition of your own to strengthen your harangues against the said Government and assembly?

And to crown all, did you not then move that the convention should come to a resolution "that the Government of Virginia was become intolerable, and ought to be no longer born; and that the district should immediately take the reins of Government into their own hands?"

Did not your motion fail for want of a second; and did you not make the like motion a second and a third time without success?

And was you not the only man who spoke a word of a separation taking place in any short time? I think you was.

If the dispute has changed its appearance (with a any man offensive) respecting the conduct and Govern-

ment of Virginia is it not with yourself; and did you not make the loudest complaints against them?

Did you not by a poetical prayer, addressed to a court yard audience and posted up at the tavern procure yourself a seat in the second Convention! and did you not then vote for a separation on the terms mentioned in your second piece!

At the election for a third Convention was you not OUT VOTED!

---Ay, there's the rub!
"To be out voted or to be out wited,
"This is the humbling mortifying thought!
"To cease to claim success by confidence
"Must give you pause and stop your resolution;
"This is the intolerable sad reflection
"Which drags you on with so much fruitless toil
"And makes calamity of our Convention!"

With this change of fortune did you not change sides; and "By bold assertions and illiberal impositions upon a court house audience" did you not endeavour to procure your election to the Convention of 1786, by making them believe that the Government and assembly had changed their conduct--a conduct of which no one had so loudly complained as you self?

Are not your Pieces leveled more against certain persons who favour the separation, than the measure itself? and do you not point at your own conduct as much as any other mans?

When you was so piping hot for a separation, did you not then call yourself a Pennsylvanian?

And how is it that you have been so agitated; or to what magic may we owe it that a man of your good understanding should be so much like a weather-cock, to change his sentiments because he was out voted; and change his Country because he has changed his sentiments.

A NATIVE OF VIRGINIA.

** The subscribers for the Kentucke Gazette who have not received their papers, are requested to send their names to the office as soon as possible, and their papers will be afterward sent to them by the most convenient opportunities. The reason of this publication is that several subscription papers have been lost and never came to the office, by which the subscribers have failed getting their papers.

JUST OPENED,

And to be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, at the house of Mr. John Clark, in Lexington by

GEORGE TEGARDEN.

OF a complete assortment of linen and stufs. Also, coffee, boile tea, chocolate, mulcovado sugar, pepper, allspice, nutmegs, ginger, indigo, coperas, rolin, refons, rice, china and queens ware, glafs tumblers, West India rum, writing paper, cotton cards, eight penny nails, &c. &c. &c.

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to Henry Work or the subscriber, by bond, note or book account, are desired to make payment on or before the first day of October next, as they may not expect any further indulgence.

Sept. 20, 1787. HENRY MARSHALL.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD

STRAYED or Stolen from the plantation of William Stevenfon (near the surveyors office) a large bay horse, seven years old about four feet eleven inches high, has a small star, one white foot, and some faddle marks, branded on the near buttock B L, paces and trots. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him for that I get him shall receive the above reward.

JOHN LITTLE wheel-right, near Lexington.

Notice is given to the Separate Baptists that their next general

ASSOCIATION

Will commence on the first Friday in October next, at Tates creek meetinghouse, and will continue Saturday and Sunday: the reason of this publication is, that there has been a misapprehension in the appointment. Sept. 12, 1787. WALKER BAYLOR. C.A.

Fayette County September 12, 1787.

I Hereby give notice to the Gentlemen subscribers to an article of agreement, bearing date the tenth day of July last, for the purpose of settling on Col. John Harris's lands on main Licking, That we Horatio Turpin Esq. and myself, agents for said Harris, shall meet them at Brays tavern in Lexington on Thursday the first day of November next in perfect readiness to proceed to the place, lay off their lots agreeable to contract, and give them possession. The strictest punctuality will be necessarily observed in this case on my part, and therefore hope, no neglect will take place on the part of the subscribers. The public utility of this measure if carried into effect, will merit the approbation of this county; but in a particular manner of those Gentlemen who hold large possessions of lands contiguous to that place, whom, I have not a single doubt will liberally contribute. This settlement will consist of twenty fix men, situate within ten miles of the Ohio river, on the bank of main Licking.

JOHN CRITTENDEN.

A FRESH CARGO

Just opening for Sale in LEXINGTON by THOMAS JANUARY, Consisting of a Complete Assortment of DRY GOODS

Also, COFFEE, TEA, LOAF SUGAR, RAISINS, JAMAICA SPIRITS, WINE, LIME JUICE, BROWN SUGAR SHRUB EMPTY BOTTLES, TEAPOTS CUPS AND SAUSERS, &c. &c. &c. Which he means to dispose of very cheap for CASH.

Fayette, September 5 1787.

ALL persons who have plats and certificates in the surveyors office of Fayette, are desired to apply personally, or by their agents for them. All those who fail to apply as above, may expect I shall take the most speedy methods of recovering my fees on such surveys. Those who have open accounts are desired to settle, and discharge them or close them by giving some specialty for payment to their humble servant.

THOMAS MARSHALL late surveyor of Fayette.

Danville, August 24, 1787.

THE public are cautioned against taking assignments of two bonds I gave Mr. Maurice Nagle, of Danville, the first for £200 due next July, the other £210 due July 1789, as I will not pay them until said Mr. Nagle discharges some debts of consequence which I am liable to pay upon his account. On the first of these bonds there is paid £130 5 7, Virginia Currency, SAMUEL IRWIN

Lincoln, Aug. 15, 1787.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he is now engaged in erecting a Paper Mill on a branch of Dicks river near his grist-mill, and expects to have it fully completed by the first of November next. He flatters himself that in the execution of an undertaking which promises such advantages to this District, he will meet with the greatest encouragement from every good citizen, who wishes to see Arts, and manufactures flourish in Kentucke. But as a paper manufactory cannot be carried on without rags, he therefore most earnestly recommends it to all persons to be particular in saving all their old linen and cotton. Proper persons will be appointed in different parts of the country to relieve rags, for which he will give a higher price in cash than is given for that article in Maryland, or Pennsylvania, JACOB MYERS.